

THIRTY AMERICAN DIVISIONS WILL POLICE RHINE PROVINCES

ference will settle matters for Germany and Austria on broad lines, giving to them a chance to work out their own destinies with reduced territory and their damage bills to pay, while a commission of the conference arranges the details of the future arrangement of the map of Eastern Europe.

This might make it possible for the big business of the Peace Conference to be concluded before President Wilson would be obliged to return to America. In brief, all that Germany has to know is how much she must pay for the invasion of Belgium and the spoliation of Northern France; how much for her illegal submarine warfare, and how much in punitive damages. She will be told how much of an army she will be permitted to maintain for police purposes, and how little of a navy, for there will be permitted no squandering of her revenues for a military establishment until she has discharged her war debts.

PRESIDENT WILL ANNOUNCE HIS PLANS SOON.

It also will be determined what and how much of her territory is to be held as security for her complying speedily and honestly with the obligations that are put upon her.

The Germany that will have to square itself with the world will be smaller by the subtraction of Alsace-Lorraine and the provinces that go to Poland. Meanwhile the Allies will occupy the Rhine lands, and that occupation will doubtless continue until the account is squared, so far as indemnities, financial and territorial, can square it.

The President is expected to make an announcement of the plans for his departure in a day or so, at which time he probably will announce as well the personnel of the American delegation. The latest opinion favors these as the probable appointees:

Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, Col. E. M. House, Elihu Root and Henry White, former Ambassador in France and Italy and representative of the United States in several international conferences.

When the President is about to return he will appoint somebody to fill the vacancy.

Later on there are to be important financial and industrial delegations to the conference to take part in the commercial readjustment of the world.

WILL LEAVE 1,200,000 MEN IN GERMANY.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels or Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt will also be late starters. There are between three and four hundred million dollars in naval commitments in England and France that have to be cleared off—ships, docks, supplies, rentals and contracts—and one of them will attend to them.

It is understood that America's contribution to the Army of Occupation that will hold the Rhine provinces will consist of thirty divisions, approximately 1,200,000 men.

This will release about 800,000, who will be brought home as rapidly as possible after the occupation is completed and the army of 1,200,000 is thoroughly established in the stations it will Garrison until the peace treaties are signed.

By that time the Allies will have determined what each country is to contribute to the permanent occupation, which will remain until all the conditions of the peace treaty are carried out.

LENGTH OF ARMY'S STAY PROBLEMATIC.

After that the repatriation of our soldiers abroad depends on events. It is hoped that their presence will, with the propaganda that is going to be inaugurated, have the effect of stilling Bolshevik uprisings and other disturbances. If not, with the troops of the Allies, will have to enforce peace.

The thirty divisions will comprise the whole of the army for European purposes. There will be no need of replacement divisions on this side of the water, so the 1,200,000 soldiers in the United States may be speedily mobilized. If the unexpected happens they can be reassembled in such numbers as may be required, for the majority of them, including large units of cavalry, were ready to go when the armistice was signed.

It was pointed out to-day by army officers that the section of Germany that the American troops are in is populated with the better classes of Germans, who are not likely to indulge in disturbances. Troops will not be needed to keep them orderly.

It is hoped here that the final peace agreements will make war an impossibility, but this country is to be prepared for any eventuality.

FOE OFFICERS SALUTE ALL FREED AMERICANS

Germans Too Gave Half of the Roadway as They Passed Homeward Bound.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN 1ST ARMY, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—Sergeant Robert Fawcett of Virginia, Minn., and Private John Kristensen of New York City have reached here after two months' imprisonment at Colmar. They were discharged from the German prison on Nov. 12 and told to make their own way to the frontier. They were the only two American prisoners at Colmar.

They tell a story of scanty food and sleep, but not brutal treatment. Their captors took away their underwear, leaving them only their uniforms and shoes. The men walked three days before they met thousands of returning German troops who gave the Americans half the roadway, all the officers halting them.

LIBERATION OF ALL LUXEMBURG IS NOW PROCLAIMED BY U. S.

Americans Wildly Acclaimed By Tiny Duchy They Have Freed.

LUXEMBURG, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—The 18th Infantry of the 1st Division were the first American troops to enter Luxembourg.

Incidental to the reception of the American forces, a proclamation is issued by the National Union, one of the political parties, was posted throughout the capital. It read:

"To our deliverers the glorious troops of the Entente and America!"

"The people of Luxembourg bid you welcome. On the 24 of August, 1914, Germany forfeited her honor by violating her solemn engagements regarding Luxembourg. The Government then in power did nothing, with the exception of protesting against the violation of the territory, whereas the people wanted to break all relations with the invaders."

"Suffering insupportable humiliations the population has disdainfully rejected all offers of conciliation coming from its oppressors. We know our country has been calumniated and that our people have been basely accused of connivance with the enemy."

"Luxemburgers protest energetically against any accusation casting doubt on the sincerity of their attitude during the world war."

"The reception of your troops will be the best proof of the purity of our aspirations and of our sympathy. We know that, in conformity with the principles which have been proclaimed by the Allied Governments and for which you have fought, our independence will be maintained, our rights consecrated, our treaties respected and our liberty consolidated."

"The blood of its children which flowed with your own in the sublime cause of liberty authorizes our people to express these wishes. It heartily desires to be allowed by your victorious armies to keep this device; 'We want to remain what we are.'"

ETERNAL GRATITUDE FOR THE AMERICANS.

"May its deliverers dispel its apprehensions. It will have for them an eternal gratitude."

"Thousands of civilians lined all the streets through which the American troops marched. School children tossed flowers in their pathway and each soldier was presented with a bouquet of chrysanthemums."

"The people of Luxembourg made elaborate preparations to receive the Americans. Almost every building flew the Luxembourg flag, with here and there an American banner, and every house in a white picture of President Wilson could be seen, almost always coupled with that of Marshal Foch."

Some forty societies had made plans to participate in the parade of the Americans, and late Wednesday night a band was heard in a last rehearsal of the music it expected to play to-day. The keenest interest was manifested by the civilians, who eagerly questioned every American as to the route and exact time of the march into the city. The citizens raked up school books English, which they used freely on every one wearing khaki.

Gen. Pershing issued a proclamation shortly after the entry of the Americans which said:

"After the four years of violation of your territory, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg happily has been liberated. Your liberation from German occupation has been demanded of the invaders by the armies of the Americans and the Allies as one of the conditions of the present armistice. It becomes necessary now for the American troops to pass through the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and to establish and maintain there for a certain time their lines of communication."

"The American troops have come into the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as friends and shall rigorously conduct themselves according to international law. Their presence, which shall not be prolonged more than shall be strictly necessary, should not be for you a hardship. The functioning of your Government and your institutions shall not be interfered with in any manner. Your life and your occupations shall not be molested. Your persons and your welfare shall be respected."

"It will be necessary for the American Army to use certain things, railroads, telegraphs and telephones, and perhaps other public establishments for the needs of lodging and transport. Furthermore, the commodities which become necessary for us shall be paid for after just estimates."

"It is presumed you will not permit any acts of aggression against the American Army or give any information or aid to its enemy. You will always conform to the instructions that the American commander, for the safety of his troops and your proper protection, may give."

"WETS" WILL TEST DRY LAW IN COURT

Power of Congress to Police States After the War Is to Be Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The new dry law approved yesterday by President Wilson will be tested in the courts as to its constitutionality at the earliest opportunity. No definite plans have been made for the test, but legal experts for the distilling interests have already made careful examination of the wording of the law and believe there is much doubt as to its validity, especially as to the power of Congress to continue its policing of the States after the state of war is ended and until demobilization is completed.

Congress provided that Prohibition should be in effect not only "until the conclusion of the present war but thereafter until the termination of demobilization," the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States.

This was pointed out to-day, puts Congress in the attitude of exercising the war power in peace times.

Fears for John Takes Auld; Dies.

Eric Johnson, thirty-five years old, a shipyard worker, of No. 1629 52d Street, Brooklyn, died early today in the Kings County Hospital from drinking a carbolic acid solution. His wife, who had found him unconscious on the bathroom floor, said he had been unable to sleep for two weeks through fear he was going to lose his job.

PARIS CELEBRATING. DURING A RAINSTORM, THE DELIVERANCE OF LILLE



In spite of a heavy downpour, the French capital turned out to celebrate the liberation of Lille, which had passed into German hands in the early days of the war. This photo shows some of the troops who had distinguished themselves in the recent fighting, marching past the official reviewing stand at the City Hall Square.

BEATTY DECLARES FOE'S SURRENDER TRIBUTE TO NAVY

Remarkable Requests Made by Enemy Who Would Not Fight.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—After the surrender of the main installment of the German fleet off the Firth of Forth Thursday, Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander in Chief, issued the following message to the men of his command:

"I wish to express to the flag officers, Captains, officers and men of the Grand Fleet my congratulations on the victory which has been gained over the sea power of our enemy. The greatness of this achievement is in no way lessened by the fact that the final episode did not take the form of a fleet action."

"Although deprived of this opportunity, which we had so long and eagerly awaited, of striking the final blow for the freedom of the world, we may derive satisfaction from the singular tribute which the enemy has accorded to the Grand Fleet."

"Without joining us in action, he has given testimony to the prestige and efficiency of the fleet without parallel in history, and it is to be remembered that this testimony has been accorded to us by those who were in the best position to judge."

"I desire to express my thanks and appreciation to all who have assisted me in maintaining the fleet in instant readiness for action and who have borne the arduous and exacting labors which have been necessary for perfecting the effluvia which has accomplished so much."

"With amazed contempt, the personnel of the British Grand Fleet looked on at the German sailors, men whom they could not even 'kick into a fight' when they had watched as a German U-boat was sunk for four years, and whom now they were compelled to meet on the sea in the glorious uncertainty of battle but by appointment."

"I always thought they would come out but not like this, on a piece of string," said Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet.

"You understand we are driven to this," said the German Admiral Meurer to Admiral Beatty. "There is no child life left in Germany. As a diving of hunger, we ask you to accept the full crews instead of only half the personnel. We cannot feed them, and we dread more trouble."

Admiral Beatty refused this request, whereupon the German commander produced a document for Beatty to sign, stipulating that the German crews would not be allowed to leave the ships.

"Then they are coming to England; that will be enough," Beatty replied, tearing up the document.

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CAPTURED Foe BAND PLAYS U. S. ANTHEM ON MARCH TO CAGES

Was Taught Some Real Music by Doughboys Who Captured It.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23 (Associated Press).—How an American Infantry regiment captured a German band of sixty pieces and forced the Germans to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" is told in a letter received here recently by the Rev. Thomas Allan, a retired Methodist minister, from his son, Corp. E. W. Allan.

The regiment, in a surprise attack, took the German band intact. As the victorious Americans were en route to the rear with the prisoners they called a halt along the road, and by whistling and singing gave the Germans a working idea of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Just as soon as the Germans had mastered the selection the American soldiers lined the prisoners up and forced them to play the national anthem of the United States, to which tune they marched to the prison cages.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND IS NOT YET IN SIGHT

Carson's Attitude Shows That It Is Not a Genuine Part of Lloyd George's Coalition Policy.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The impression in America that Premier Lloyd George has promised an early settlement of the Irish Home Rule question is erroneous.

Under the coalition pact with Unionist leader Bonar Law the Prime Minister explicitly postponed Home Rule of any description indefinitely by leaving the Anti-Home Rule Dublin Castle Government to decide when it shall be proposed. The form of Home Rule to which he was then pledged involves the partition of Ireland and is known as Nationalist Ireland will never accept it.

Carson's ready acceptance and adoption of the Premier's latest Home Rule position conclusively proves that Home Rule is no genuine part of the coalition policy.

SOCIETY AND STAGE UNITE.

Pageant of Victory at the Hippodrome to Be a Wonderful Affair.

To-morrow night the American Fund for the Wounded will hold at the Hippodrome the much heralded Pageant of Victory, the music was composed by the Victory of Peace Festival arranged to provide immediate funds with which to answer the recent appeal of the French people voiced by the French High Commissioner to the United States, M. Andre Tardieu.

Society and the stage are to appear together. Such well known stage celebrities as Robert Mantell, Marcia Van Dusen, Walter Hampden, Miss Portman and Miss Letitia St. John will be in the pageant with Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Charles De Leeuw, Golda, Mrs. Walter Woods, Mrs. Philip Richard, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Miss Marian Tenny, Miss Genevieve Condon, Miss Frances Fitchell, Miss Dorothy Follis, Gordon, Miss Margaret Warren, Mrs. Frederick Kohl, Miss Dorothy Norris, Miss Margaret Currie, Mrs. Percival Farquhar and Miss Dolly Kimball.

The program has been staged by Mrs. Benjamin Guinness and Richard Orsini of the Metropolitan Opera House and the music was composed by Miss Blue Maxwell and will be played by the Metropolitan Orchestra, while Miss Zoe Akins wrote the book.

There are to be many features in a unique program, including Miss Akins, Miss Letitia St. John, Miss Dorothy Follis, Gordon, Miss Margaret Warren, Mrs. Frederick Kohl, Miss Dorothy Norris, Miss Margaret Currie, Mrs. Percival Farquhar and Miss Dolly Kimball.

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FAIR PAY TO FARMER, CHECK ON MIDDLEMEN, TO END MILK PROBLEM

(Continued from First Page.)

hardest occupations. Heretofore it has been the poorest paid. It is heavy work in every detail, and requires steady occupation. The dairyman must work wet or dry, late and early, hot or cold, Sunday and week day. The calf is fed and cared for two years before the young cow begins to give milk and seven years is the maximum of her service. In the mean time there are numerous opportunities for accident, incapacity and death—all of which makes dairying a hazardous business.

The farmer complies with all the regulations involving time and expense—whether imposed by competent inspectors or by inexperienced political favorites—and carts the milk daily over smooth roads or rough bumps, as the case may be, depending on the location of his particular farm.

WHAT THE FARMER GETS AND PROFITS OF THE DEALER.

At the present time, for milk of the 3 per cent. legal standard of butter fat, he receives \$3.81 per hundred pounds. This is equivalent to 5.07 cents a quart. For milk richer in butter fat, he receives 4 cents per hundred pounds for each additional one-tenth of one per cent of butter fat.

According to the best information available, milk delivered in the city and suburbs does not exceed 3.3 per cent fat on an average. This adds 12 cents to a hundred at the farm, and makes the farm price for the quality delivered in the city 8.25 cents per quart.

The price at the country shipping station is, therefore, \$3.34 for a forty-quart can. We must add to this a freight charge of 63.5 cents and a pasteurizing cost of 12.5, making a total cost of \$3.80 on platform, New York City. The dealer sells these cans of milk to stores for \$5.30, to hotels, clubs and restaurants for \$5.40, and to customers taking less than full cans for \$5.50. For these deliveries they make from \$1.50 to \$1.70 per can. The average haul is less than the producer makes from the farm to the station, which service is rarely referred to at all in the cost of production.

The dealer handling 2,000 cans daily has an income this month of \$3,000 or better daily.

HOW SMALL INCREASES MEAN IMMENSE PROFITS.

On Nov. 14 the price to consumer was increased one cent a quart, with no increase to the farmer. This increase alone to the dealer who handles 2,000 cans is \$12,400 for the remainder sixteen days of the month over and above his satisfactory profits for the first half of the month.

If in face of this condition the dealer's books show that they do business at a loss the city will do well to import some farm wagons to export milk in the city from the car to the store door.

It now costs from 34 cents to 44 cents a quart, and a saving of 3 cents a quart would seem to be conservation in an economic system.

SHIPBUILDING IS NORMAL.

Federal Board Changes Its Program for Economy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Shipping Board now is imposing such restrictions on shipbuilders and making such cancellations of contracts as will bring the shipbuilding industry back to a normal basis, Charles Piez, Vice President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced to-day in reply to Senator Harding's resolution calling for a statement of the shipbuilding program.

Mr. Piez said the board early in September decided on a change in its program which would bring about a considerable reduction in expenditures. The board's aim now, he said, is to produce ships with regard to economy in construction rather than speed in delivery.

Fourth Loan Sold at 98.

It was announced yesterday afternoon in Wall Street that a sale of a single block of \$1,700,000 of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds had been made at 98, which was the official closing price on the Stock Exchange.

Kills Deer With Auto.

Former Congressman A. C. Hart of Hackensack was driving his automobile along Franklin Turnpike, near Hamam, late Thursday night when he struck an object in the road. The car skidded and continued for about fifty feet before Mr. Hart could stop. He feared had a sick person, but found a dead deer, weighing several hundred pounds.

Man of Mystery in Baksa Case Now, Also Queer Note

Mystery has enveloped the murder of Mrs. Helen Hamel ever since her mutilated body was discovered by Eugene Wendell, a lodger in her home at No. 507 West 23d Street, on Feb. 14 last. Elizabeth Baksa, the nineteen-year-old Hungarian girl, now on trial for her life before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions, mysteriously disappeared from the Hamel home on the day of the murder. Mystery surrounds her purchase of wearing apparel, her departure for her home at Freemanburg, Pa., and her subsequent return to the very door of the crime within a day of the burial of the murdered woman.

Founded on mystery, the trial of the girl has been prosecuted solely on circumstantial evidence. Mystery came into Judge Rosalsky's Court yesterday in two guises. Just before the noon recess a strange man in the court corridor asked to be permitted to see Attorney Thomas C. McDonald, advisory counsel of the accused girl. Tip-toeing through the crowded room an officer tapped Attorney McDonald on the shoulder and delivered the message.

"Go back and get his card."

In a few moments the officer returned bearing a bit of pasteboard, which he handed to Attorney McDonald. The latter took one glimpse of the card and whirled around in his chair.

"Let him come in and put him in one of the rear seats," he told the officer. Nobody saw the stranger enter, because nobody expected him. Court adjourned at 1 P. M. Attorney McDonald was seen to hurry out of the room with a man. The District Attorney's detectives trailed the two till the stranger took a Broadway car uptown.

McDonald was questioned by newspaper men after he had returned from lunch. He admitted that the man was a stranger, but said he had come at a most opportune time, and that "I am sorry I cannot divulge his identity at this time," he explained.

"My friend has a strong bearing on this case. Possibly I will have to disclose him within a day or two."

Just previous to this episode in the court room, somebody handed Assistant District Attorney Talley a postcard letter. He broke the seal and read it in some way the letter reached Judge Rosalsky. A moment later there was a hasty conference between the principals in the case, other than the court officers for the defense.

Detective Serg. Kenny was testifying at the time. When he had been excused he was given the letter with instructions to deliver it to Capt. Carvey of Police Headquarters for investigation. Mystery surrounds the contents of the letter, as well as the writer, but it is believed to contain information with some bearing on the case.

There will be no session of the court to-day. Testimony of the State's witnesses will be resumed Monday.

DUJAT BACK TO SING SING.

Convicted County Clerk of Queens Is Resentenced.

Supreme Court Justice Crosey in Long Island City yesterday resented Alexander Dujat, formerly County Clerk, convicted of bigamy.

"There seems to be no difference of opinion between the Warden of Sing Sing Prison and the local authorities as to the effect of the sentence," he imposed upon you. Under the circumstances I propose to resentence you. I hereby decide that you shall be confined in Sing Sing for a term of not less than one year nor more than two years and seven months."

Dujat was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff, who will take him to Sing Sing to-day. It is expected that the months of April and November, as the law prescribes. It is expected that the time he has spent in the Queens County Jail, since Nov. 8, will be deducted from his full term.

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'MAN OF MYSTERY' IN BAKSA CASE NOW, ALSO QUEER NOTE

First Calls on Counsel for Defense in Court, Other Mailed to Prosecutor.

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